

## SUGGESTED MINIMUM NEEDS FOR A 72- HOUR PORTABLE KIT

Water:	1 Gallon (8 lbs.) per person per day for 3 days (8 drops chlorine bleach per gallon)
Food:	Minimal or Non-cook, Lightweight, Palatable, Can Opener, Cooking and Eating Utensils
Clothing:	1 Change, Extra Shoes, Rain Gear, Adequate Winter Wear
Bedding:	Sleeping Bags, Blankets
Personal Hygiene:	Including Feminine Hygiene and Baby Items
Sanitation:	Airtight bucket or Port- A- Potty, Toilet Paper, Newspaper, Soap, Towel, Disinfectant, Trash Bags, Bleach
First Aid Kit:	Personal Medications
Shelter:	Tent or Tarp, Rope 1/4' x 36'
Tools:	Pocket Knife, Small Tools, Ax, Pointed Shovel
Light:	Flashlight, Batteries, Candles, Matches
Communication:	Radio, Batteries, Cell Phone, Calling card, 1 whistle per person
Fuel:	For Cooking, Light, Heat
Important Papers:	Wills Testaments, Stocks, Securities, Titles, Certificates, Insurance, Current Family Pictures, ID Cards, Inventory of Household items, Pencil and paper, Maps, Phone numbers, Emergency manual, Car and House Keys, Books
Money:	Cash and Charge Card
Remember:	Keep car gas tank at least half full at all times!!!



South Jordan Department of Public Safety  
1600 West Towne Center Drive  
South Jordan, Utah  
84095



**SOUTH JORDAN  
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY**

## **EMERGENCY PREPARDNESS TIPS**

*South Jordan City*

9/9/03



### **Emergency Phone Numbers:**

- All Emergencies: 911
- Non Emergencies: 840-4000
- Department of Public Safety: 254-4708
- Crime Hot-Line: 253-5281
- South Jordan City Help Line: 446-HELP
- Poison Control Center 1-800-456-7707
- Red Cross 1-800-328-9272
- Doctor \_\_\_\_\_
- Doctor \_\_\_\_\_
- Pediatrician \_\_\_\_\_



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## VACATION SURVIVAL TIPS

### PERSONAL SAFETY

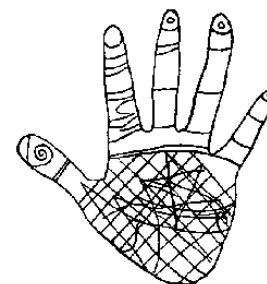
1. Don't Drink, but if you are of legal drinking age and you do decide to drink: Don't drink too much. Decide in advance what and how much you will drink. Plan on how you will refuse once you reach your limit and Do Not Drive. Use a designated driver.
2. Always have a small amount of cash on you and leave some emergency money in a separate place other than your purse or wallet. Never rely on one method of payment. If you take only the money you wish to spend each day, then it will help you keep to a budget.
3. Never take valuables out of the hotel room. Always lock the doors and window when you leave the room.
4. Don't give anyone your hotel or room number. Look through the peephole before answering the door. Don't open it for a stranger. If someone claims to be staff, call the front desk for verification.
5. Use the buddy system. Go out in groups and make sure no one is ever left alone/or behind.
6. Should a member of your group become intoxicated, never leave them alone. If they pass out, make sure they sleep on their side to prevent choking, and if their level of consciousness is too low to get a response call 911.
7. Don't allow yourself to be taken to an isolated location.
8. Never leave with someone you just met. Attend large parties with friends and plan to leave with the same friends.
9. Watch out for "rape" drugs. Don't leave your drink unattended. Don't accept open drinks from strangers.

### PERSONAL IDENTIFICATION PACKET

Due to recent events there is an ever growing need to be prepared for emergencies. Lost children, terrorist attacks, and even natural disasters have threatened our homes and families. A personal Identification Packet is designed to be small and compact, yet will have important information for anyone who reads it. It can be placed in a safety deposit box or inside a 72- hour emergency Kit.

Keep the packet updated yearly by changing the photos and the height/weight chart. The information you put inside will be critical in the event of an emergency. It could help you find a child or even reunite separated families. The 15 minutes you take could save you a lifetime.

The Personal Identification Packet can be obtained at the South Jordan Police Department free of charge. They are designed for every member of the family. Sometimes parents think that they are immune to emergencies, but I want to remind you of the number of adults that were injured in the World Trade Towers. Anything could happen to each one of us. Take the time to get your family prepared now.





"TOGETHER WE CAN MAKE A DIFFERENCE"

## VACATION SURVIVAL TIPS

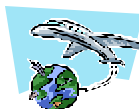
### BEFORE YOU GO:

1. Never wing your trip. Going away unprepared will make you desperate and more likely to fall for scams. Realize that if it sounds too good to be true, it probably is.
2. Contact the post office and stop your mail delivery for the time that you will be gone.
3. Make your reservations far in advance. Become familiar with two or three alternative hotels just in case there is a problem with your reservation.
4. Know the exact cost for everything before you go. Make sure that before you sign a contract that you are comfortable with all the terms.
5. If you are traveling outside of the U.S. make sure to have all documents with you and that they are up-to-date. Get a passport (never carry your birth certificate!!)
6. Pack light. Having too much stuff can be unsafe in airports and/or hotel lobbies. Never take anything that you are not willing to lose.
7. Become familiar with the local laws and customs of your destination.
8. Make sure that you tell someone where you are going and give them a contact phone number. Take a calling card with you so that no matter where you are you can contact someone. Cell phones are good, but the batteries can die on you.
9. Prepare a list of emergency contacts including: Local bank and Credit Card Company. Take medical insurance and auto insurance cards with you.
10. Do as much research as possible before you go. Being informed is always to your advantage.

### TRAVELING

1. If you are driving to your vacation spot, make sure that you have your vehicle serviced. Also that your vehicle is registered and your insurance is current.
2. Map out your drive to and from the destination. Let someone know your route. Get a map of your destination and study the area. Know where you are going and how to get there.
3. Always keep half a tank of gas in your vehicle at all times.
4. Make sure you have a cell phone with you, along with a phone number of a national towing company (ex. AAA towing).
5. Have a roadside emergency kit with you in your car. This kit should include: Jumper cables, flares, small amount of basic tools, sign stating that you are having vehicle problems, poncho for bad weather, flash light and bottles of water.
6. Have a first aid kit with you. This kit should include: Pain medicine, prescription medication, bandages, feminine hygiene products and all other items based on your families needs.
7. If you are flying try to just use carry on luggage.
8. Remember that security screeners are doing their best to keep everyone safe. Know the items that can and cannot be taken on the airplanes. It will help to move things along faster.
9. Have arrangements for transportation from the airport to your hotel. Call to verify that your car will be ready before you board your plane.
10. Remember transportation can make or break the trip. Try to get a hotel that is close to your activities, this will cut down on transportation costs.

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SOUTH JORDAN DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY

## FAMILY EMERGENCY PROCEDURE

In case of an emergency and the family is separated, the family should have a plan that will reunite the various family members. Location sites should be selected adjacent to the family home, at a neighbors, in the neighborhood, in the community/valley to allow for various levels of emergencies. The home area should have a safe room in the home that family members can meet for an immediate problem. A "Good Neighbor Home" should be selected on your street, so that if your kids have problems while home alone they can also go there for help. Select a centralized meeting place with neighbors, so that a large group of people can gather for assistance. If family members are separated over large distances, select a centralized meeting place or establish a call-in system so that you can check with one another. List these locations for your family emergency plan below:

Home Area: \_\_\_\_\_

Good Neighbor: \_\_\_\_\_

Neighborhood: \_\_\_\_\_

Community: \_\_\_\_\_

## NEIGHBORHOOD EMERGENCY PLAN

The key to a successful neighborhood Emergency Plan is organization and communication. Every neighborhood should select a person to coordinate the activities in the area and be the contact person with the City. This person should be trained in C.E.R.T. and Basic First Aid. As a City we are working toward a simple and effective plan. Look for an up-to-date booklet in the future with instructions on how this should be done. In the mean time use this current booklet in your family and with your active Neighborhood Watch Group. Come up with a way to check on neighbors after you have cleared your home of any problems.

**A (C.E.R.T.) class is taught by the South Jordan Fire Department. Contact them at 254-4708.**



## MEDICAL/ FIRST AID SUPPLIES

A well-supplied First Aid Kit must be tailored to the individual needs of your family. Existing health problems in the family, for example, heart disorders, diabetes, serious allergies, asthma, or ulcers, may make it necessary to include specific medicines in your First Aid Kit. It is also necessary to consider the ages of family members:

- Elderly members of the family may have special needs.
- Infants or small children within the family may need items such as baby formula, etc.
- Should a member of the family be pregnant, you must provide your first Aid Kit with supplies for emergency childbirth.

In addition to special items dictated by your specific family needs and ages, a basic list of medical and first aid supplies recommended for all, follows on the next page. You are urged to discuss this basic list, as well as your special needs, with your physician. He or she may advise you of specific medications to purchase and provide you with any needed prescriptions. You will be informed regarding how to use the medicines, how to store them and the storage life of each medication. They will advise you how to store and rotate without deterioration, and counsel you regarding quantities you will need.

**AT LEAST ONE ADULT MEMBER OF EVERY FAMILY SHOULD BECOME FAMILIAR WITH THE FOUR MAIN FIRST AID FUNCTIONS:**

### **AIRWAY–BREATHING–CIRCULATION–SHOCK**

**Classes are taught by the South Jordan Fire Department. Please call 254-4708 For dates and times.**



## WINTER STORMS

### BEFORE THE STORM

1. Arrange for emergency heat supply in case of power failure.
2. Prepare automobile, battery-operated equipment, food, heating fuel and other supplies.
3. Prepare a winter survival kit for your car. You should have: Blankets or sleeping bags, flares, high energy foods (candy, raisins, nuts, etc.), first aid kit, flashlights, extra clothing, knives, compass, emergency candles and matches, maps, jumper cable, tow chain, shovel, windshield scraper and sack of sand.
4. Your car will help you keep warm, visible and alive should you be trapped in a winter storm. A lighted candle will help keep you from freezing, but you must remember to have a window open slightly for ventilation.
5. Keep car fuel tank above half full.

### DURING AND AFTER THE STORM

1. Dress warmly. Wear multiple layers of protective, loose-fitting clothing, scarves, mittens and hoods. Cover the mouth and nose to protect lungs from extremely cold air.
2. Avoid travel, but if you become stranded, stay in your vehicle. Keep it ventilated, bundle up, light an emergency candle for warmth, occasionally change positions and DON'T PANIC.
3. Avoid overexertion. Heart attacks are a major cause of death during and after winter storms. Shoveling snow or freeing stuck vehicles can be extremely hard work. Don't over do it!
4. Beware of the chill factor if winds are present.
5. Be prepared for isolation at home. If you live in a rural area, make sure you can survive at home for a week or two in case a storm isolates you and makes it impossible for you to leave.

### **IF A WARNING IS ISSUED, THE STORM IS IMMINENT, KNOW WINTER WORDS OF WARNING**

1. **WATCH.** A winter storm is approaching.
2. **FLURRIES.** Intermittent snowfall that may reduce visibility.
3. **SLEET** is small particles of ice, usually mixed with rain. If enough sleet accumulates on the ground, it will make the roads slippery.
4. **HEAVY SNOW** is when four or more inches are expected within a 12- hour period.
5. **FREEZING RAIN OR FREEZING DRIZZLE** is forecast when expected rain is likely to freeze as soon as it strikes the ground, putting a coating of ice or glaze on roads and everything else that is exposed. If a substantial layer of ice is expected to accumulate from the freezing rain an **ICE STORM** is forecast.
6. **A BLIZZARD** is the most dangerous of all winter storms. It combines cold air, heavy snow and strong winds that blow the snow and may reduce visibility to only a few yards. Winds 35 mph. Temperature 20°F, or less.
7. **A SEVERE BLIZZARD WARNING** means a very heavy snowfall is expected, with winds of at least 45 mph or temperatures of 10° or lower.





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## THUNDERSTORMS AND LIGHTNING

### PROTECT YOURSELF

1. When a thunderstorm or lightning threatens, get inside a home or large building, or inside an all metal vehicle (not a convertible). Stay indoors and don't venture outside unless absolutely necessary.
2. Stay away from open doors and windows, fireplaces, radiators, stoves, metal pipes, sinks and plug-in appliances.
3. Don't use plug-in electrical equipment such as hair dryers, electric blankets or electric razors during the storm.
4. Except for emergencies, don't use the telephone during the storm. Lightning may strike telephone lines outside.
5. If outside, with no time to reach a safe building or an auto mobile, follow these rules:
  - a. Do not stand underneath a natural lightning rod such as a tall, isolated tree in an open area.
  - b. Avoid projecting yourself above the surrounding landscape, as you would do if you were standing on a hilltop, in an open field, on the beach, or fishing from a small boat.
  - c. Get out of the water and off small boats.
  - d. Get away from tractors and other metal farm equipment.
  - e. Stay away from wire fences, clotheslines, metal pipes, rails, exposed sheds, or anything that is high that would conduct electricity. Some of these could carry electricity to you from some distance away.
  - f. Don't use metal objects like fishing rods and golf clubs. Golfer's cleated shoes are particularly good lightning rods.
  - g. Stay in your automobile if you are traveling. Automobiles offer excellent lightning protection.
  - h. Get off of and away from motorcycles, scooters, golf carts and bicycles.
  - i. If no buildings are available, your best protection is a cave, ditch or canyon, or under head-high clumps of trees or shrubs.
  - j. If only isolated trees are nearby, your best protection is to crouch in the open, keeping twice as far away from isolated trees as the trees are high.
  - k. When you feel the electrical charge- if your hair stands on end or your skin tingles- lightning may be about to strike. Drop to the ground immediately.

### FIRST AID

1. Persons struck by lightning receive a severe electrical shock and may be burned, but they carry no electrical charge and may be handled safely.
2. A person "killed" by lightning can often be revived by prompt mouth-to-mouth resuscitation, cardiac massage and prolonged artificial respiration.
3. In a group struck by lightning those appearing dead should be treated first; those who show vital signs will probably recover spontaneously, although burns and other injuries may require treatment.



SOUTH JORDAN DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY

## LIST OF BASIC SUPPLIES

### Fist Aid Manual

**Antiseptic Solution**– Iodine compounds such as Chlorhexidine. (Ask your pharmacist for these.) NOTE: Do not use mercurochrome or merthiolate.

### Neosporin

### Antiseptic Soap

**Normal Saline Solution**– One teaspoon table salt to 1 pint water

**Water Purification**– for each gallon of water, follow the instructions for the purification tablets, or 12 drops of tincture of Iodine, or 8 drops of liquid chlorine bleach. If water is cloudy, double these amounts.

**Rubbing Alcohol**– 70%

**Aspirin Tablets**

**Acetaminophen Tablets** (Tylenol)

**Diarrhea Medicine**

**Nausea Medication**– such as Emetrol

**Petroleum Jelly**

**Thermometer**

**Tweezers**

**Scissors**

**Safety Pins**– assorted sizes

**Measuring Spoon**

**Matches**– in waterproof case

**Paper Drinking Cups**– for administering liquids

**Heavy String**

**Small Splints**– Popsicle sticks, tongue depressors, etc.

**Band-Aids**– assorted sizes

**Cotton**– sterile, absorbent

**Gauze Rolls**– 2 in, 3 in, and 4 in

**Dressings**– 4 x 4 in, sterile

**Tape Roll**– 2 in. wide

**3 Triangular Bandages**

**Sanitary Napkins**– can also be used for dressings or for splint padding

**Elastic Bandage**

**Sewing Needles**

**Disposable Diapers**

**Insect Repellent**

**Caladryl**

**Syrup of Ipecac**

**Individual Medical Needs**

### CARE OF SUPPLIES

Medicines in your emergency supplies should be carefully labeled with the name of medicine, directions for use, and warnings. All medicines should be place out of reach of children, packed so as to prevent breakage, and stored in a cool dry place. Best storage temp. should be below 70°, but above freezing. Rotation of medical and emergency supplies is strongly urged to prevent waste due to deterioration and to eliminate out-of-date medication.





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## EARTHQUAKES

### BEFORE AN EARTHQUAKE

1. Store water and food supply.
2. Organize a 72-hour portable emergency kit.
3. Bolt down or provide strong support for water heaters and other appliances.
4. Consider earthquake insurance.

### DURING AN EARTHQUAKE

1. STAY CALM!!!!
2. If you are indoors: Stay inside and find protection in a doorway, or crouch under a desk/table, away from windows or glass dividers; avoid masonry walls and chimneys.
3. Outside: Stand away from buildings, trees, telephone and electric lines.
4. On the Road: Drive away from underpasses/overpasses; stop in a safe area; stay in the vehicle.
5. In an Office Building: Stay next to a pillar or support column or under a heavy table or desk.

### AFTER AN EARTHQUAKE

1. Check for injuries. Provide first aid.
2. Check for safety- gas, water, sewage breaks; check for downed electric lines; turn off interrupted utilities as necessary; check for building damage and potential safety problems during after shocks, such as cracks around chimney and foundation; check for fires.
3. Clean up dangerous spills.
4. Wear shoes.
5. Tune radio to an emergency station and listen for instructions from public safety agencies.
6. Use telephones only for emergencies.
7. As soon as possible, notify your family that you are okay.
8. Do not use matches or open flames in the home until you are sure there are no gas leaks.
9. Don't turn light switches off and on. Sparks created by the switch contacts can ignite gas fumes.
10. In public buildings, follow evacuation procedures immediately and return only after the building has been declared safe by appropriate authorities
11. Report damages or needs to your Neighborhood Coordinator.

### THINGS YOU NEED TO KNOW

1. How, where and when to turn off electricity, gas and water.
2. First Aid
3. Plan for reuniting your family.
4. Plan and practice a family drill at least once a year



SOUTH JORDAN DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY

## EMERGENCY CONTROL OF NATURAL GAS

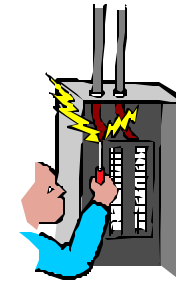
### IF YOU SMELL OR HEAR A POSSIBLE GAS LEAK

1. Check house piping and appliances for damage.
2. Check for fires or fire hazards.
3. Do not use matches, lighters or other open flames.
4. Do not operate electrical switches, appliances or battery-operated devices if natural gas leaks are suspected. This could create sparks that could ignite gas from broken lines.
5. **If gas line breakage is suspected, shut off the gas at the meter. This should be done, however, only if there is a strong smell of natural gas or if you hear gas escaping.**
6. Wear heavy shoes in all areas near broken glass or debris. Keep your head and face protected from falling debris.
7. Turn on a battery-operated radio (if no gas leaks are found) or car radio to receive disaster instructions.
8. Do not use your telephone except in extreme emergency situations.

## EMERGENCY PROCEDURES FOR HOME ELECTRICAL CIRCUITS

1. Familiarize your self and family with the location of the electrical breaker panel.
2. Turn off breakers for areas of concern.
3. Main breaker may be shut off if in doubt.
4. In cases of basement flooding:
  - a. Think before stepping in any water.
  - b. A shock hazard may exist even in an inch of water if an extension cord connection is on the floor.
  - c. If the Electrical panel is upstairs, shut off all circuits.
  - d. If the electrical panel is in the basement, determine whether it can be reached on dry ground. If not refer to the next step.
5. Check your house electrical meter. If it is on in your home, there may be a main disconnect switch (breaker) next to it. If the meter is on an underground service, it may be in front of your home; but there should be a main breaker where the line enters the home.

**Shut it Off!!**





## FLOODS

### BEFORE FLOOD

1. Know the elevation of your property in relation to flood plains, streams, and other waterways.
2. Make advance plans of what to do and where to go.
3. Store food, water and critical medical supplies (prescriptions, etc.)
4. Fill your car with gas in case you must evacuate.
5. Move furniture and essential items to higher elevation if time permits.
6. Have a portable radio and flashlights with extra batteries.
7. Open basement windows to equalize water pressure on foundations and walls.
8. Secure house and consider flood insurance.

### EVACUATION

1. Listen to local radio or TV for weather information.
2. If you are asked to evacuate, shut off main power switch, main gas valve, and water valve. Follow local evacuation plan and routes.
3. Do not attempt to drive over a flooded road, as it might be washed out. While you are on the road, watch for possible flooding at bridges, dips and low areas.
4. Watch out for damaged roads, slides and fallen wires.
5. Drive slowly in water; use a low gear.
6. If driving and your vehicle stalls, abandon it immediately and seek higher ground.
7. Do not attempt to cross a stream on foot where water is above your knees.
8. Register at your designated Evacuation Center and remain at the Evacuation Center until informed that you may leave.

### AFTER THE FLOOD

1. Remain away from evacuated area until public health officials and building inspector have given approval.
2. Check for structural damage before entering.
3. Make sure electricity is off; watch for electrical wires.
4. Do not use an open flame as a light source because of possibility of escaping gas. Use flashlights. Beware of dangerous sparks.
5. Do not use food that has been contaminated by flood water.
6. Test drinking water portability.



## POWER OUTAGE

### BEFORE THE POWER OUTAGE

1. Learn location of fuse box or circuit breaker.
2. Store candles, flashlights and extra batteries in a handy place.
3. Have food and water supplies on hand, since the outage may last awhile.
4. Know the location of all camping equipment (stove, lantern sleeping bags). You may need them. Make sure the equipment is operational and that you know how to use them. Remember that camping equipment requiring gasoline, propane, white gas, coleman fuel or charcoal, briquettes should not be used inside the house— only outside.
5. Keep adequate supply of fuel on hand. Propane, white gas, gasoline and Coleman fuel must not be stored in the house or garage, as they are too volatile. Only kerosene may be used in the house and stored in direct sun light and is limited in quantity to one 55- gallon drum on a person's property.
6. Keep your Refrigerator well defrosted. Built- up ice works against your freezer.

### DURING THE POWER OUTAGE

1. Unplug all you appliances. The surge of power that comes when power is restored could ruin appliances.
2. Turn Off all but one light switch.
3. A major problem during an outage is food thawing in the refrigerator or freezer, open door only to take food out, and do so as quickly as possible. If you have access to dry ice, place it in a cardboard box and then on top of food.
4. When using camping equipment during an outage, remember to do so outside. Use only a fireplace, a properly installed wood stove, or a new style kerosene heater used in a safe are with the room vented, i.e., fresh outside air coming into the room.
5. Report any downed lines.
6. Do not allow children to carry lanterns, candles or fuel.

### AFTER THE OUTAGE

1. When power is restored, plug in appliances one by one, waiting a few minutes in between each one. This may prevent an overload on the system.
2. Be patient. Energy my first be restored to police and fire departments and hospitals.
3. Examine your frozen food. If it still contains ice crystal, it may be refrozen. If meat is off-color or has an odd odor, throw it away.



## HIGH WINDS

### PREPARATION

1. Survey your home and/or property. Take note of materials stored, placed, or used which in the event of high winds could become missiles and destroy other structures or be destroyed. Devise methods of securing these materials where they will still be accessible for day-to-day needs.
2. Keep radio and/or TV on and monitor for wind advisories.
3. If possible, board up, tape or shutter all windows (Leave some ventilation).
4. Draw some water for emergency use in the event water service is interrupted.
5. Have a supply of flashlights, spare batteries, candles, first aid equipment, medicines, etc., available for emergency use.
6. Secure outdoor furniture, trash cans, tools, etc.

### DURING HIGH WINDS

1. Take shelter in hallways, closets, and away from windows.
2. Stay out of areas where flying objects may hit you or destroy your place of refuge.

### AFTER WINDS SUBSIDE

1. Inspect for structural damage.
2. Check all utilities for damage and proper operation.
3. Monitor radio and TV for instruction from local authorities.
4. Report damage and needs to your Neighborhood Coordinator.



## FIRE

### Before

1. Make sure home is free of combustible materials.
2. Don't run wires under carpets or rugs.
3. Know avenues of escape. Have a Family plan and have frequent fire drills.
4. Have a place to meet- so no one, including emergency personnel, goes into a burning building looking for someone needlessly.
5. Have a fire extinguisher in house and car.
6. Have escape ladders for all windows higher than eight feet off the ground (especially for children).

### DURING

1. If you are outside, do not return for anything.
2. Go to the nearest house or building and call your fire department by dialing 911. Report the address and type of fire. Listen to and follow instructions.
3. If you are inside and have time, make sure everyone is out.
4. If anyone else is home, report to the meeting place, then see that the telephone call to the fire department is made.
5. If you are in a closed room or office, do not open the door without first feeling it or the doorknob. If it is warm or hot, do not open it, but unlock it to assist rescue of fire personnel.
6. If there is smoke coming under the door, use clothes, sheets, etc. to stop the smoke from coming in.
7. If you are at home and there is a window, stay close to the floor and exit through the window, using the escape ladder if necessary.
8. If you should catch on fire, do not run. Drop to the ground and start rolling over and over to smother the flames.
9. If you see someone on fire, use a coat or blanket, etc., not your bare hands to smother the flames.
10. Watch to see that children don't go back inside to rescue a pet or prize possession.
11. Turn off the gas and electricity, if possible, from the outside of the house.
12. In a public building, follow the established evacuation procedures.

### AFTER

1. Do not re-enter the building until appropriate authorities have given permission.
2. Plan and practice a Family drill at least once a year.

